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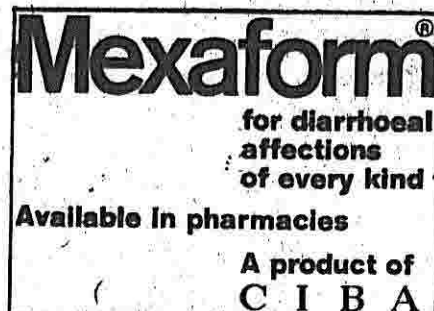
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 117.

SD

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1966, (ASAD 19, 1345, S.H.)

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HM Ends Triumphant Tour Of 3 Provinces, Cheering Welcome By Thousands In Ghor

CHAGHCHARAN, August 10, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King ended a triumphant tour of the three central provinces with a visit to Chaghcharan, capital of Ghor province, yesterday. Here as elsewhere on his 10-day tour His Majesty was greeted by cheering crowds of thousands who lined the streets.

For a distance of three kilometres, fifteen hundred riders escorted His Majesty who rode in an open car amidst the people.

As His Majesty passed before the rows of welcomers, flowers were showered and shouts of "long live the King," and "long live Afghanistan" filled the air. His Majesty smiled and waved in response, before His Majesty's motorcade residents of Chaghcharan performed dances and acrobatics.

"Wherever we have come in the course of this trip we have

witnessed and were impressed by the determination, talent, and hard work of the people in their efforts to organise a new life," said His Majesty the King on arrival in Chaghcharan, capital of Ghor province, yesterday noon.

"Your warm welcome and sincere greetings exemplify your deep feelings toward us. We are extremely happy to find ourselves in this historical place among you."

"In the past your province was considered to be an isolated one, out of easy reach. Today through your hard work and diligence, through new means of communication and transportation, the situation has changed," His Majesty said.

His Majesty then concluded his address saying: "with our arrival in Ghor, the official part of our tour has ended. Here we take the opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks to all the people who, from Kabul up to Ghor, greeted and welcomed us with enthusiasm and warmth."

The Mayor of Chaghcharan, Abdul Jabor, in welcoming address said "it is indeed a delight and a pleasure for this ancient mountainous area to receive the national leader." The new constitution which has been promulgated at the explicit wish of our enlightened and just King has put our country into the forefront of great advances."

The Mayor said the people of Ghor "live a happy and comfortable life under the light of democracy and social justice."

Haji Abdul Ghafur, deputy for Chaghcharan in the Wolesi Jirgah said the "visit of His Maj-

esty, the King has greatly honoured the people of Ghor." He ended his speech by praying for a long life for His Majesty and happiness for Afghanistan.

Miss Najiba, a student of Alaodin Ghuri High School recited a poem on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the provinces. Then Miss Amina Wardak and Ghulam Dastagir, 7th and 6th grade students in the secondary school delivered welcoming address in Pashto and Dari respectively. His Majesty was highly gratified by their efforts. At the end of the welcome reception His Majesty lunched with officials, elders and students of the town.

More than 7300 girls and boys are presently studying in the 85 primary, secondary, and High Schools. There are also teacher academies and village schools for them. Of these 16 village and primary schools are supported by money raised by the people and the remaining 68 by the government. 420 students are in boarding schools at the expense of the state.

The capital of Ghor is situated 2150 metres above sea level. Among the valleys and hills. Medicinal herbs found in the area are exported. The coal and salt in the Chaghcharan mines of Ghuk Shahrak are famous. Skins wool dairy products, rugs, carpets, and cotton materials are some of the local products.

His Majesty amidst great feeling of loyalty from his subjects left Daulat Yar for Chaghcharan 63 miles away. Thousands of people in Sharar, Shina, Lacamzar, Shina Charar, Janda Ab, Badgha and Puza Luch cheered as he went by. His Majesty later in the afternoon inspected the plans for the new capital of Ghor, after which he flew by helicopter for an aerial inspection of the town.

Meanwhile Dr. M. Osman Anwari, Minister of Education laid the corner stone for the Ghor hospital yesterday evening. The 29 bed hospital costing 4.5 m Afis. will be equipped with modern medical facilities.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 10, (DPA).—The Frankfurt International Autumn Fair from August 28 to September 1 will be attended by about 2,350 firms from 37 countries, the fair management said Tuesday.

Most exhibitors are from Europe but also represented will be companies from Japan, Hongkong, India, Africa and several Latin American countries.

Meshrano Jirgah

KABUL, August 10 (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday approved budget appropriations for the current year for the Ministry of Commerce, Mines and Industries, and the Afghan Air Authority.

The appropriations were formerly debated in the Jirgah's committee on Budget and Financial Affairs.

Yesterday's session of the Meshrano Jirgah was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Jirgah. 40 senators were present.

Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Aug. 10, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah committee on budget and financial affairs yesterday debated Afghanistan's share in Asian Development Bank, and the budget appropriation for the Ministry of National Defence. After hearing representatives of the National Defence and Finance Ministries, the committee submitted its views to the Secretariat of the Jirgah.

Confrontation Policy To End; Indonesian - Malaysian Pact For Peace To Be Signed Soon

JAKARTA, August 10, (Combined Wire Services).—Indonesia will establish peace with Malaysia tomorrow after three years of hostilities, General Suharto announced yesterday after a meeting of the Cabinet Presidium, which he heads.

Government representatives from Indonesia and Malaysia on Thursday will sign an agreement to normalise relations between the two countries. The agreement will end the confrontation policy of Indonesia's old regime aimed at crushing Malaysia.

Malaysia's Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak, is to arrive in Jakarta Thursday morning to sign the agreement for his government later in the day. It is not known, who would sign it for the Indonesian Government.

The principles of the agreement were laid down last June by Razak and Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik in talks in Bangkok. The Bangkok accord calls for general elections in the Borneo States of Malaysia next year to determine the wishes of the local people on whether to stay in Malaysia or not.

Besides announcing the date

for ending hostilities with Malaysia, Suharto also disclosed his Government's plan to establish an Economic Stabilisation Council. One of the major programmes of Suharto's Government is to rehabilitate the nation's economy, which is in a mess.

HEAVY DRAIN

There has been official acknowledgement that the confrontation policy against Malaysia, draining 70 per cent of the nation's potential, had led to the present economic decline. Suharto's Government apparently was trying to gain as much credit as possible from Western countries following peace with Malaysia.

The sudden presidium meeting called before the peace decision was announced delayed talks between Australian Foreign Min-

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Turkish Parliament Passes Amnesty Law Affecting 50,000

ISTANBUL, August 10, (Reuters).—Some 50,000 political prisoners and criminals are being released from Turkish jails this week under a new amnesty law passed by parliament and signed here by President Cevdet Sunay.

This is the most comprehensive amnesty of five declared in Turkey since the military revolution of May 27, 1960, overthrew the regime of Adnan Menderes and suppressed his democratic party.

In the subsequent trials by a special supreme court on Yassı Island ex-president Celal Bayar and ex-premier Menderes were among 14 sentenced to death. Scores of Ministers, parliamentarians and government officials belonging to the democrat party were jailed for long terms.

Twelve of the 14 death sentences were committed to life imprisonment, but Menderes was

The series of amnesties are largely the work of the justice party, regarded as successor to the suppressed Menderes democrat party which won power in elections last year, after being previously in coalition with the

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Commission On Nursing Formed

KABUL, August 10, (Bakhtar).—To further develop nursing education programmes in the country, the Ministry of Public Health yesterday formed a commission to study and advise the Ministry on related problems.

The commission will hold its first meeting next week and discuss matters related to coordinating nursing education programmes within the country, providing better teaching staffs and improving nursing service in health institutions.

The commission was appointed at a meeting held in the Ministry of Public Health yesterday. The meeting presided over by Public Health Minister Kubra Nourzai, was attended by Dean of the College of Medicine, heads of departments in the Health Ministry and representatives of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

N-Blasts Without Anyone Getting The Jitters

GENEVA, August 10.—The U.S. Tuesday proposed a solution to a serious dilemma concerning the use of nuclear explosives for peaceful purpose such as digging canals or building dams. Chief U.S. delegate Adrian S. Fisher told the Geneva disarmament committee the dilemma arises because a nuclear explosive device intended for peaceful purpose can be used as a weapon or can easily be adapted for such use.

"The technology of making nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purpose is essentially indistinguishable from the technology of making nuclear weapons," Fisher said.

This would make the application of a non-proliferation treaty more complicated, he said.

He proposed this solution: If and when the peaceful use of nuclear explosives permissible under test ban treaty limitations prove technically and economically feasible, States with nuclear weapons should make detonations desired by other States under appropriate international observation. The nuclear device would remain under the custody and control of the State performing the detonating service.

Fisher pointed out that only "highly sophisticated" thermo-

nuclear devices are suitable for peaceful excavation projects, because primitive devices are too expensive and would create an unacceptably high level of radioactive fallout.

Thant May Turn Down Second Term Offer Of United Nations Secretary Generalship

NEW YORK, August, 10, (Reuters).—U Thant—saddened and disillusioned by a gruelling task often termed impossible—will probably turn down a second term as U.N. Secretary-General, diplomats said privately here.

A U.N. spokesman declined again to comment on yet another report, in an U.S. newspaper, that U Thant will announce his resignation in September. His term expires on November 3.

He has permitted no official comment on the speculation about his intentions, and his very silence has encouraged the sense of apprehension in U.N. circles.

The belief is that if he were going to stay on for a full five-year term he would have said so before now, because there would be no point keeping the organisation in suspense on so important a matter.

Contrarily, an announcement of his resignation months ahead of its taking effect would have reduced his political influence, leaving him in a power vacuum for the remainder of his term.

If U Thant quits, as so many per-

Thant To Set Up South Arab Federation Mission

UNITED NATIONS, August 10, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant disclosed Tuesday that he had informed Britain that he will appoint a special mission to recommend practical steps for bringing the federation of South Arabia to independence.

He made the statement in reply to a British letter of August 1 promising to co-operate with such a mission. It will also set the extent of the mission's participation in preparation and supervision of elections in the federation Britain aims to make independent by 1968.

sons now believe he will, he could, however, be expected to declare his readiness to stay on for a spell of perhaps a year or more, while the council sought a successor.

This is what a number of important members of the council now think may happen.

Asked to say why he expected U Thant to resign, one representative of a member state of the council said there was a growing impression based on the current political atmosphere and the Secretary-General's own attitude, though he had

scrupulously refrained from dropping any specific hints.

U Thant's personal inclination has been clear for some time. He has stated publicly that he would like the council to find somebody else, and that he does not think this would be too hard a task.

This source said he would guess there now were more U.N. members who believe U Thant will resign. There were also some members who expect him to seek reelection for a second term.

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Johnson Renews Vietnam Peace Bid; Ky Leaves For Three-Day Visit To Manila

WASHINGTON, (AP).—(Combined Wire Services), Aug. 10.—Peace in Vietnam would be closer if the communist position on a peace conference were, as clear as America's, President Johnson told a White House news conference Tuesday.

Asked if the United States position had changed in view of suggestions on peace talks by Asian leaders, the President noted that U.S. officials have made the American position plain through repeated statements.

If there were "as much information the views of others," the President said, as there is on the U.S. position, Vietnam "would be closer to peace." Johnson repeated again U.S. willingness "to sit down at any time, any place to discuss anything" leading to a reasonable hope for peace in Vietnam.

The President said the military situation in Vietnam remains unchanged.

"I don't see any change for the worse at all," he said, when asked about increased communist activity on the ground and in the air. He said losses of U.S. planes and helicopters were "under those estimat-

Last Section Of Asian Highway Here To Be Re-Built By 1968

HERAT, August 10.—The Afghan Highway Construction, Inc. (AHC) has begun gathering personnel and equipment for the building of a highway between Herat and Islam Qala on the Afghan-Iran border.

This follows the award last week of a contract to AHC for the project.

It provides for Afis. 64,000,000 pledged by the Afghan government and \$7,485,000 available through a 1965 U.S. Agency for International Development (US-AID) loan for 7.7 million dollars.

Extending over a 40 year period the loan specifies interest of 1% during a 10 year grace period and 2% for the remaining 30 years.

The U.S. Corps of Engineers signed the contract with AHC last week in Livorno, Italy.

The Corps will be responsible for supervising the project, insuring proper construction and maintaining required standards. They acted in the same capacity for the building of the Kabul-Kandahar Road which was also done by AHC.

AHC consists of a group of U.S. road-building companies.

The new road will be 124 kilometers long with an asphalt surface 5.52 meters wide and shoulders 1.2 meters on each side.

3-Day Curfew In Assam Town, Army Called Out

CALCUTTA, August 10, (Reuters).—The army was called out yesterday in Jorhat, Assam, where the authorities have imposed a 72-hour curfew following one of several demonstrations and strikes currently hitting North-East India.

In Patna, police reported the arrest of 1,778 people in the State of Bihar, where an alliance of left-wing parties sponsored a 3 day strike.

In Durgapur, West Bengal's steel town about 90 miles (145 km) from here, many workers stopped work in protest at recent police actions against demonstrators.

According to reports reaching here, a procession of several thousand marching in Jorhat streets condemning the arrests of students. The students with the police.

Trouble in the Assam areas began last Thursday when students started demonstrating in protest against high prices.

Mass Murderer Study Started

AUSTIN, Texas, August 10, (AP).—A task force of 10 medical and psychiatric experts has begun studying all evidence that might show why Charles J. Whitman, a cheerful, likeable ex-boy scout, turned a mass murderer.

Whitman, 25, killed his wife and mother, then ascended the University of Texas tower and killed 14 more persons last Monday before police gunned him down on the tower's observation deck.

The university announced Tuesday that the first meeting of pathologists, psychiatrists and others to analyse the Whitman case was held Monday at the school's M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston.

Governor John Connally requested the conference, which probably would have met with the sniper's approval. In notes found after the slayings, Whitman, asked that an autopsy be performed to "see if there's any mental disorder." "I am mentally unbalanced."

The Houston meeting lasted for an hour and was designed to establish procedures for the study, which includes collection of clinical and psychological data on Whitman.

The university said all available facts about Whitman would be gathered from law enforcement agencies, the Whitman family, the Marine Corps and university records "in an attempt to establish the events leading up to the August 1 tragedy."

"A systematic and scientific study of the case will be made on the basis of clinical and psychological facts gathered, the school's office announcement said.

Dr. R. Lee Clark, Director and Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospital, said the study's initial phase would take to 14 days, after which the consultants will be named to review the information collected.

AFS Students Go To U.S.

KABUL, Aug. 10, (Bakhtar).—A group of 24 students from Habibia, Ghazi and Naderia schools left Kabul yesterday for the United States. They will study for one year and live with American families. The students are 11th and 12th graders.

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STOP PRESS



THE KABUL TIMES

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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Developing And Expanding Industry

The visits paid by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to factories and commercial establishments in Puli Charki and Breshnakot during the last few days are both interesting and useful because they provide the government with first hand knowledge about the functions, needs and difficulties these factories confront.

The government will be in a better position to evaluate the status of industry and particularly private enterprise in Afghanistan through direct contact and observation.

In the past few days the Prime Minister has visited the Jangalak Factories, the Afghan Wool Factory, the Fruit Packing and Sorting Factory and the Industrial Training Centre of the Ministry of Mines and Industries which produces glass ware and assembles bicycles.

The Jangalak Factories are almost a city by themselves. There are numerous section and departments each of which is responsible for handling a particular operation. The factory makes chassis for buses, water pumps, nails, cement pipes, and bricks for use in construction.

It is heartening to note, as was explained to the Prime Minister by the President of the Afghan Wool Company, that the material manufactured by the factory is of the best quality. Already the company is experimenting with ways of using wool made from camel hair. There is a possibility, as the President of the company told the Prime Minister that foreign markets will be found for this products. We would be interested to hear more on the subject from the head of the Af-

Food For Thought

Indeed, adversity, suffering, may often be regarded as a reward to virtue rather than as a punishment for sin, since it turns out to be the greatest help and purifier of the soul struggling to unfold itself

—Sri Aurobindo

ghan Wool Company.

There seems to be much room for development of the Industrial Training Centre of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. The 52 workers presently employed in the centre offer much hope of becoming the nucleus of competent personnel for producing bicycles, glassware, and plastic artifacts.

The policy of the Prime Minister as he himself said is to curb imports, increase exports and encourage industry in Afghanistan.

Since the government is eager to develop home industries, the private sector ought to move faster and make greater use of the incentives and opportunities which have been afforded them by the government.

The step taken by the Afghan Textile Factory to import 600 new weaving machines and install them in its Gulbahar and Jabul Seraj factories is praiseworthy. The textile factory hopes to increase its total annual production from 60 to 80 million meters within year.

The industries the Prime Minister has visited should also explore ways and means of expanding production in order to open up export possibilities as well as meet the home demand. The Aho Shoe Factory for instance, has a vast home market yet its present output is not meeting even 10 per cent of home demands. This means that the factory has to expand to a great extent before the country can be self sufficient in so far as demand for shoes is concerned. When production reaches this level, the Aho Shoe Factory will be able to enter the foreign market without much difficulty.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the sort of tourists that are finding their way into this country. Tourists now crowding second and third class hotel and restaurants are, generally speaking, very shabby. They do not shave, neither do they care for washing. They are, in most cases, addicts and resort to begging and scrounging.

Tourists, said the editorial, are unofficial Ambassadors of their countries abroad. They are expected to represent the way their people live in the way they behave outside their country. Therefore it is very important to project the right kind of image abroad. This kind of shabby tourists does no good to the country he visits or his own country in as much as he gives a wrong impression of his people.

Looking at the veranda of the Benazir hotel one sees strange creatures, sometime practically naked and sometimes dressed in peculiar garments with bushy beards and long hair. They walk bare footed and scrounge money and food from passers by.

This state of affairs must end. The Tourist Department should inform the visa authorities not to grant such people entry visas.

The same issue of the paper carried an illustrated report on the education of the blind. The Nur Institute is busy providing comfort, entertainment and education to blind people. The blind are treated, as well as trained in various skills such as making envelopes, knitting, sewing and music.

Regarding the expansion of activities of the Institute, which is being assisted by the Ministry of Public Health, the report quoted one of the Institute's officials as saying that efforts are being made to procure trained teachers and coaches, and to enroll blind women in the future.

He said some applicants were rejected due to a shortage of space and facilities. The official hoped that various governmental and non-governmental organisations would find graduates from various courses of the Institute useful and rewarding.

Another article by Masoud Abasi, in the same issue of the paper, dealt with the question of national bonds that will be issued by the Finance Ministry on behalf of the government in order to finance certain development and industrial projects. Welcoming the idea as a most cons-

tructive and effective method of attracting private capital to finance useful projects, the article said a great deal of publicity is needed to encourage the people to invest because lately there has been a tendency among the people with money to invest either in land or buildings which, more or less, insure guaranteed incomes.

This practice has to be changed now, and it cannot be done without an organised publicity campaign. The article also suggested the creation of greater facilities for the sale of bonds and advised that money collected from the sale of these bonds be invested in projects which

are short term in character and which can produce quick returns.

Yesterday's *Israh* in its editorial, welcomed the idea of opening up teacher training institutes for women. A seminar of the provincial directors of education, which recently ended decided that each province should study the possibility of opening such institutes.

The same issue carried an interview with the Mayor of Kabul whose term of office is nearing completion. The Mayor has been quoted as saying that the major problem of the Municipality was financial and this was due to the fact that people were reluctant to pay their real estate taxes.

WORLD PRESS

The African bloc at the United Nations intends to ask the General Assembly to assert its authority over South-west Africa, the *New York Times* said in a report from New York on August 8.

Since the international court of justice at the Hague has refused to act on a complaint by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa's administration of the territory, the 36 African states plan to resort to political action. They reportedly plan to ask the assembly when it meets on September 21 to revoke or transfer the old league of nations mandate to the UN.

For Europeans and Americans nothing seems to be more illogical than the accusations and threats currently exchanged between Moscow and Peking, the West German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* said Tuesday in a leading article on Vietnam.

"The Chinese are speaking of the alliance between the Soviet revisionists and the American imperialists. The Soviets, in turn, are accusing Peking of cooperation with the United States by making the Soviet Union the main target of Chinese propaganda."

"This, of course, is illogical because the Americans have come under the fire from both Peking and Moscow. However, it is quite clear that the Soviets are not interested in an early solution of the conflict in Vietnam. Their obvious reason is that time will work for the Kremlin, not for Peking or Washington."

"In Europe, their policy is aimed at the prevention of a new build-up of tensions. They think that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation will fall

apart—if the Kremlin does not interfere. Their aim in Asia is to keep both China and the United States, engaged in the war in Vietnam. This is the reason why Moscow has refused to act in any form to end the war in Vietnam. Time will work for the Soviet Union and will weaken both its adversaries, the United States and People's China."

The Indonesian army-owned newspaper *Ampera* Tuesday accused China of training Indonesians there for a fresh communist drive in Indonesia.

It claimed "former Indonesian Ambassador to Peking, Djawoto was already in Hongkong questioning Chinese arriving from Jakarta on details of the political and security situation here."

In the August 9 issue of the Japanese language magazine *Chou Koron* published in Tokyo, MacNamara U.S. Defence Secretary asserted: "Communist China would be flirting with national suicide if it tried to use the nuclear weapons it is developing."

In an interview with professor Kei Wakazumi of the Kyoto Industrial University, MacNamara pointed out: "Communist China is developing nuclear weapons at a tremendous cost. There's at least the reasonable presumption that they are being developed for an expansionist purpose," the secretary remarked, adding:

"I think the nations on the periphery must recognise the possibility of nuclear blackmail and must consider how they will respond to it. I should add that we do not envision any circumstances in which it would be less than suicide for the Chinese to employ their nuclear weapons. We believe that the Chinese understand this."

UN Burdened By Billion Page Reports Annually

The United Nations and its six principal organs have established what is perhaps a world record for conference and reports.

According to recent report (another to add to the vast volume), the world organisation and its many affiliates held between 7,000 and 8,000 meetings per year (about 20 per day), resulting in a blizzard of more than one billion pages of documentation in five languages (that's about one page for every three persons on the world's surface, actually many more for those who can read since so many are illiterate).

The job of preparing for and serving these conferences costs about \$26 million per year (that's \$500,000 a week) and requires the services of more than 1,000 persons on a full-time basis (two million man-hours a year).

Thousands of persons, many of them eminent experts, of all races, nationalities, religions and political complexions are summoned annually (some more frequently than others) to confer throughout the world on every conceivable subject from aphids to zithers and from bugs to bombs.

It might be said that 'never have so many, met so often, at so many places, on so many subjects and produced so many reports that interest so few.'

Though each conference is necessary (at least to those attending) and each report important (at least to those drawing it up), it is generally admitted that their value is limited to those with specialised interests.

While it may benefit him, Mr. Average World Citizen won't take time to study proposals for 'the standardization of the nomenclature of geographical locations.'

Even those who call them and attend them have only a hazy idea—if any at all—of the terrific amount of preparation required for a major UN conference, nor of the costs involved.

In view of the shaky financial plight of the world organisation, such knowledge is imperative for the delegates who are the only ones who can resolve

the problem.

Recently an ad hoc committee, appointed by Secretary-General U Thant to recommend ways of tightening up day to day operational costs, declared that great savings could be effected by reducing the number and frequency of conferences and the amount of documentation they produce.

Even veteran and knowledgeable members of the UN diplomatic corps were not aware of the number of conferences sponsored annually nor of the volume of reports flowing from them because none could possibly keep up with all the meetings nor even scan the reports.

Because the UN make a conscientious effort to preserve these reports, storage facilities in New York, Geneva and Paris are bursting at their seams.

In December, 1963, the General Assembly decided to mark the 20th anniversary of the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the International conference on human rights in May, 1968.

The matter was turned over to a 15-nation committee headed by Taieb Slim of Tunisia and to the UN's Department of Conference Services. Preparations for the conference have been underway ever since.

Before a decision can be made where to hold the conference, the requirements had to be determined. Among these are a plenary hall capable of seating 130 to 140 delegations of five members each, provided with additional space to accommodate the press and public. Also required are two conference rooms of similar capacity, plus additional rooms for committee meetings, suites of offices for key officers and personnel, a lounge and eating facilities.

In addition, the rooms must be provided with equipment for simultaneous interpretation in five languages, microphones at each delegation's position and accommodation for radio and TV equipment.

Also required would be space for reproduction of documents and reports, storage space for supplies, a documents distribution area, information desk, cable office, post office, overseas telephone facilities, travel bureau, medical clinic, press working area, briefing rooms, interview rooms, entertainment bureau and transmission facilities for long and short wave radio, TV.

Personnel would include sound technicians, clerks, typists, messengers, security personnel, chauffeurs, cleaners, interpreters, translators, and scores of others. Also required would be first class hotel accommodations for 2,000 persons and convenient transportation.

Another factor determining where the conference will be held is the travel cost of delegates to reach the site as well as living costs during the conference and the ability of hotels to cater to the specialised diets of the delegates.

In a dozen different reports issued so far on preparations for the conference, it has been determined that the two best sites are New York and Geneva. While it would cost less for delegates to go and stay in Geneva, facilities are better in New York.

All this is mentioned simply to point out the complexities involved in making preparations for a major UN conference. Combined the reports amount to more than 100 pages which must be multiplied by the five languages in which they are issued, plus the number of copies distributed. And the job is not yet finished.

As the magnitude of the operation becomes clearer and the expense, a proposal has been made that all other conferences be suspended in 1968 to save money and to avoid possible conflict with other conferences.

This is in line with the recommendations of the committee and action is expected to be taken on these economy suggestions during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly that gets underway in September. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

The American Presence In North Africa

Is America trying to oust France from North Africa and step into her shoes? This is what some French newspapers allege and what many Frenchmen in North Africa believe. With the passionate conviction peculiar to settlers they will tell you that it is part of American global strategy to isolate General de Gaulle by speeding the French departure.

The truth, as I see it after a journey along the North African seaboard, is almost exactly the reverse. If there are American Gaullists anywhere, it is here on the northern coast of Africa. With earnest insistence American officials from Tunis to Rabat told me: "We are here to supplement France's efforts, not to supplant her. She must take first place."

And so she still does with unabashed vigour and assurance. North Africa is no longer a private French estate. But her position remains immensely strong. On July 14 this year-Bastille Day-champagne seemed to flow as boisterously along this coast as in France across the water.

In spite of the Algerian war, in spite of Tunisia's murderous Bizerta crisis and Morocco's Ben Barka affair, evidence of affection and respect with which France is still regarded is everywhere to be found.

Indeed, what strikes one forcibly about French policy in North Africa is its self-confidence. France sends no less than 17,000 teachers to North Africa, supplying the backbone of the school and university systems—a gesture of unashamed cultural tutelage. Her experts by the thousand are to be found at every level of the Government machine in directly administrative as well as advisory posts.

How can one fail to contrast these attitudes with Britain's dithering, ostrich-like posture in the Persian Gulf. "Should rule or get out? but for the moment let's do nothing and tell the world nothing."

Fate for the person of General de Gaulle lies at the centre of the French success. His independent stance in world affairs makes him an acceptable partner for prickly North African nationalists anxious not to be labelled

either as lackeys of Western imperialism or as satellites of Moscow.

Indeed one overall conclusion of this tour is how bored and disenchanted political elites in North Africa have become with the constant feuds of the Arabs further east. The grouping they most want to join is the European Common Market, not a pan-Arab union.

It was for instance with the greatest joy and exuberance that the Tunisian Press announced this week that, after a spell of coolness, General de Gaulle might after all graciously agree to sponsor Tunisia's accession to associate membership of the Market.

North African shops are full of French clothes, cigarettes and consumer goods. French newspapers are devoured. Algiers is more like a Paris suburb than an Arab capital. At the airport the other day a young man came off the Paris plane and fell into the arms of his friends.

Triumphantly he produced a gift from an inside pocket: it was a Paris Metro ticket. There were cries of the widest nostalgia.

The extraordinary appeal of French civilisation may be seen too in the Moroccan Press. "It is with the most profound regret," one could read the other day, "that we bid farewell to Mr. X, luminous teacher of French grammar, who has been transferred to Chile there to defend the eternal values of French culture."

How can America compete against such immeasurable assets? And yet if France still feeds the mind, the United States increasingly feeds the body. This year's drought which has hit grain crops right across North Africa will mean that America will be called upon to supply close to one million tons of wheat.

Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco suffer from much the same problem: a soaring population, a grave shortage of home-grown food and the gnawing curse of large-scale unemployment. Money and skills are very short all along the littoral.

American aid has already played a vital role. Both Tunisia and Morocco have each secured around \$500 million

worth over the past 10 years but more is needed. Algeria—as the World Bank is likely to report later this month—will need large amounts of private foreign capital if her crash industrial programme is to get off the ground.

And yet these are not under-developed countries in the Asian or African sense. To a traveller coming from the East they seem enviably prosperous. The most casual eye cannot fail to be impressed by the roads, railways and power lines, by the airports and towering office blocks, by the surface gloss of the cities. The infrastructure is superb—but it is not being used. Algerian roads carry only 10 per cent of their traffic capacity and power lines 20 per cent; Moroccan petrol consumption is down to 1955 levels.

The prime cause of this economic slide is the massive migration of the French. In Algeria nearly one million fled, leaving less than 100,000 behind. In Tunisia and Morocco the exodus was less rapid but equally damaging. Tunisia's French population has slumped to 25,000 from 190,000 ten years ago. In Morocco it is down to 100,000 from over four times that figure. With them went their capital, their purchasing power and their skills.

It will need the massive long-term efforts of both France and the United States—and indeed of any other Power that cares to chip in—to get these flagging countries off their knees.

In this fluid and bewildering world they turn to the United States as to a tower of strength. They would like American security guarantees and American arms to match Algeria's Russian arms. But America tries to retain a measure of detachment; she does not wish to give offence either to France or to Algeria; she is unwilling to promote a local arms race; she pleads she is over-extended in Vietnam.

And yet, reluctantly, deeply respectful of French susceptibilities, she is being inexorably drawn in. There is an unmistakable air of power and authority about the large, well-staffed embassies which the United States now maintains up and down the North African coast.—OFNS

French Space Plans Moving Ahead Successfully

The FR-1A was placed in a circular, nearly polar orbit at an altitude of 490 miles and an inclination of 76 degrees to the equator. Its orbital period is 100 minutes. The FR-1A had a planned lifetime of three months, but it has already remained in space for over three months and continues to function perfectly.

In February 1966, it was reported that the FR-1A had completed 930 revolutions around the earth and had covered a distance of about 24 million miles. It had received 1,300 telecommands from the American STADAN stations and 240 from the French Iris stations.

The D-1A Satellite The D-1A, nicknamed Diapason, was the third French satellite to be launched and was placed in orbit from the Hammaguir base in the Algerian Sahara on 17th February 1966. The D-1A

is a technological research satellite designed to test further the Diamant booster and the French-made equipment on board.

The Diamant Launcher The Diamant, France's first satellite-launcher, is the final step in the "precious stones" experimental rocket series designed in 1960 as part of the national space programme. The Diamant's first stage, *Emeraude*, is a liquid-propellant rocket delivering 30 metric tons of thrust for 93 seconds; the second stage, *Topaze*, is powered.

To place a satellite in orbit, it is not enough to have a launching vehicle. There must also be a whole network of stations located all over the globe to receive data from the satellite (telemetry), to send it commands (telecommand) and to determine its trajectory (tracking).

In 1965, France set up a net-

work of six tracking, telemetry and telecommand stations known collectively as "Iris".

These stations are located mainly in Africa: Pretoria (South Africa), Brazzaville (Congo), Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) and Hammaguir (Algeria). The Operations Control Centre and the Computing Centre are located in Bretigny, France, and a mobile station is now set up in Beirut, Lebanon. All these stations are equipped for telemetry and telecommand, but only those in Pretoria and Hammaguir have tracking equipment. As the Hammaguir station will cease to operate in 1967, after which launchings will take place in French Guiana, the telemetry and telecommand equipment now in Hammaguir will be moved to the Canary Islands. The tracking equipment there will be installed in French Guiana.

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Arrival—1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure—0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure—0830
Kabul-Mazar
Departure—0900

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Departure—0930

P I A

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Departure—1030

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departure 0800

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Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure—0830
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival—1605
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure—1330
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure—1030

SATURDAY

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Arrival—1050
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival—1030
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure—0830
P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival—1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure—1130

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Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashatany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-
	24732
New Clinic	24272
Bakhtar News Agency	20413

Japan Expands Trade With People's China

TOKYO, Aug. 10, (DPA).—Japan and People's China will hold trade talks here next month on a bilateral trade programme for the fifth and final year under their 1963-67 private level trade agreement.

This was decided Monday at a special general meeting of the liaison council for the Japan-China overall trade, headed by President Kaheita Okazaki of the all Nippon Airways, "Jiji Press" said.

After the meeting, Okazaki told a press conference that Japan hoped the Chinese side would despatch experts of each export-import corporation to the Tokyo talks.

He said his council would complete a draft trade programme for the fifth year 1967 before the end of August. Under the Japanese plan, he said, the two way trade volume will exceed this year's \$200 million.

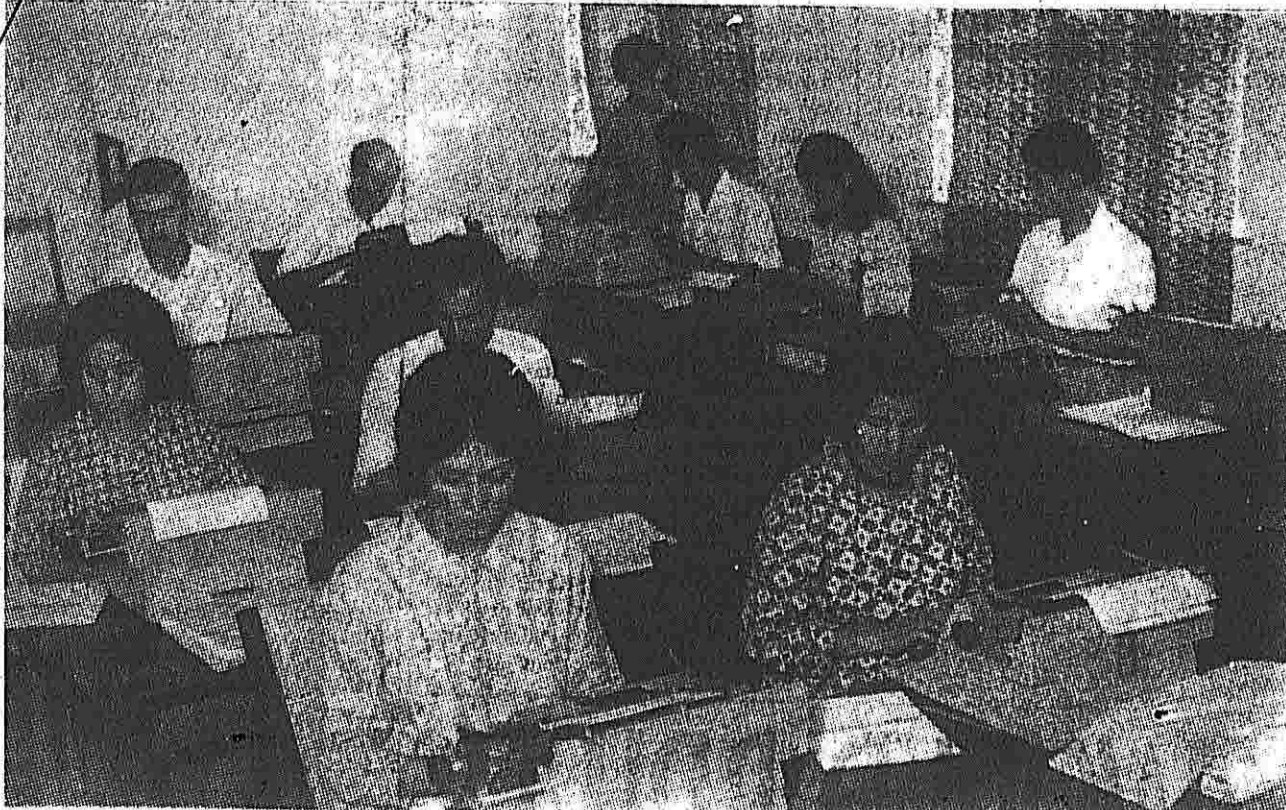
Under the Japan-China five-year trade accord, annual trade talks are held alternately in each other's country, the 1966 trade programme was negotiated in Peking.

Public Health Secretarial Programme. A Success

The first group of students ended a three month typing course given at the Institute of Public Health. The students were staff members of the Institute working in various departments. The course was set up three months ago under the directions of Dr. Omar, President of the Institute after it was realised that the Institute had an urgent need for English typists.

It was set up on a two hours, six day week schedule. Classes were held regularly from 9 to 11 a.m. 18 students took part, among them 14 men and four women. The course was instructed by Mary Lou Goutier, a Peace Corp volunteer in the Peace Corps Secretarial programme. She said that she was amazed at the speed with which her students were progressing.

Although a number of them have not had any previous experience with business English, the students can type business letters from hand written manuscripts with very few mistakes. The other factor that also played an important role in the rapid progress of the course was the interest and hard work that the students displayed in learning



their skill. "Although the classes were long they, never wasted their time and worked continuously," said Mrs. Goutier.

The highest speed achieved by her best student was 52 words per minute. The average speed of the participants was about 35 words per minute, which, she added, would eventually improve when they begin to work regularly after the course.

Man's Knowledge Of Ocean Surface Increases

By Daniel Behrman

Not so long ago, it was fashionable to remark that we knew less about the ocean floor than the face of the moon.

Despite progress in space exploration, this is no longer true. The Second International Oceanographic Congress heard reports of what can only be described as a breakthrough—no matter how much scientists hate the world in man's knowledge of the ocean floor and, consequently, of the processes that shape the earth.

Papers read at the congress by the marine geologists from a number of nations—and notably Britain, the United States and the USSR—showed huge progress not only in charting the ocean floor but in our understanding of how it works.

For it does "work". Our planet's rocks are at the bottom of the sea and intense "manufacturing" activity takes place along the mid-ocean ridges that have now been found in every ocean.

One of the most startling interpretations of marine geophysical findings heard at the congress was presented by Dr. Bruce Heezen, Dr. Dragoslav Ninkovich and Dr. Neil Opdyke of Lamont Geological Observatory at Palisades, New York. They correlated reversals in the earth's magnetic field during the past three million years with major evolutionary mutations in marine life.

MAGNETIC FIELD

A sampling of 5,000 cores drilled out of the sea bottom in all oceans to a depth of 10 metres, i.e. sediment showed, they stated, that the earth's magnetic field has first disappeared and then reversed at intervals between half a million and a million years.

No magnetic field means no magnetic shield. And this means intense bombardment of the earth by cosmic rays producing a disastrous effect on life. "Some species are completely killed off, other species are created," Dr. Heezen noted. "Of current interest is the fact that the magnetic field is now decreasing and, if this drop continues for 2,000 years, it will be zero. I don't want to sound like an alarmist, but we may be next."

In the background of this research can be found the impressive advance recorded by marine geophysics in the last seven years.

ZEBRA STRIPES

One such advance has been the magnetic surveying of the deep ocean. Off the coasts of California and Canada, a strange pattern of zebra stripes north and south was recorded by magnetometers. A simi-

lar pattern was found by Soviet researchers in the Arctic.

One theory of their origin is that new rock is polarised magnetically as it spews out the median crack in mid-ocean ridges and is laid down on the sea floor. When it cools, this magnetism is frozen and remains constant as "paleomagnetism" despite later reversals in the magnetic field. The stripe is formed when new rock appears after a reversal.

In the research described by Dr. Heezen, pencil-sized samples of deep-sea sediment cores were placed in magnetometers. They showed that our magnetic north has been actually north only for the past 700,000 years; before that it was reversed for a time, so that a compass would have pointed south. These reversals, he explained, could be caused by disturbances within the earth's cores which acts as a dynamo.

Nine hundred thousands years ago, there was another brief reversal and others 1,000,000 years ago, 2,400,000 years ago and so forth. Study of the cores shows, Dr. Heezen stated, that the earth's magnetic field did not simply change direction but disappeared for a period as long as 10,000 years.

During this period of full exposure to cosmic rays, drastic changes occurred. Examination of fossil organisms in cores showed, for example, that one microscopic species of radiolaria had no spines before magnetic reversal, but sprouted them afterward.

The magnetic zebra-stripping, already detected on 2 per cent of the earth's surface, is not all that marine geologists have found on the ocean floor. Their main achievements were reported to the congress in a masterly review by Sir Edward Bullard, head of the department of geodesy and geophysics at Cambridge University.

Next in importance, he ranked the discovery of continental blocks in the middle of the ocean—that is, island formed of old granite rather than the young basalts of the ocean floor. Seychelles group, for example, is "a continent in everything but size" geologically speaking, and he suspected other oceanic areas as being of continental origin as well. Continental rocks are much less magnetic than oceanic rocks, thereby giving away their origin.

Work has also been done on the structural transition of the earth from the continent to the ocean. Magnetic surveys show that the old pre-Tertiary folding of Western Europe's mountains can be traced out across the continental shelf...

where it suddenly ends. The folding of younger ranges like the western Andes, however, has been followed magnetically all the way into the ocean basin.

Sir Edward then touched on the theory of continental drift seen in certain quarters as confirmed by the intense activity of the mid-ocean ridges. The theory was discussed in much greater detail by Dr. Robert S. Dietz of the Environmental Science Service Administration in Washington, who regaled congress participants with slides showing how continents might once have fitted.

CONTINENTAL JIG-SAW

The most classic example of such a fit is what Dr. Dietz called "the knee of South America into the groin of Africa". Working with computers, he has been able to fit India against Australia, Madagascar against India and Australia against Antarctica. There are a few missing pieces—each the size of Texas—needed to complete this picture and Dr. Dietz thinks they are lying on the floor of the Indian Ocean.

His studies have led him to discard the idea of single, primordial world continent, known as pangaean, in favour of two super-continents each measuring 32 million square miles—Laurasia in the Northern Hemisphere and Gondwana in the Southern.

Dr. Dietz and other proponents of the drift theory believed that the process began 150 million years ago, went on energetically for 50 million years and has reappeared less markedly in the past 20 million years. On the basis of movement observed along the San Andreas Fault in California, he estimates the present rate of drift at from 1 to 5 centimetres a year.

Still, the big question among geophysicists at the congress was not whether or whether we are drifting. V.V. Belousov, of the Institute of geophysics of the USSR Academy of sciences, is still far from convinced.

At the congress, he marshalled a number of impressive arguments. In particular, he maintained that processes affecting the earth's crust are rooted deep in its mantle, as much as 700 to 1,000 kilometres down. This leads him to believe that the crust cannot move over the mantle and also that movement of a layer of several hundred kilometres of crust and mantle is impossible for mechanical and other reasons.

Continental drift is one of those geological theories that have, as Sir Edward Bullard maliciously remarked in his lecture, "the great

merit of suggesting numerous experiments and observations to verify or refute them".

DRILLING HOLES

One way to verify or refute continental drift is to drill a hole in the earth's mantle under the ocean floor if it consists only of new rocks—which would indicate that the continents have moved apart in the past 100 million years.

This is the purpose of the Mohole project designed by the United States to probe through the Mohorovicic discontinuity layer between the crust and the mantle. At the congress, Dr. Henry Menard of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in the United States told of the state of the project. Its floating platform is expected to be ready in two years when it will be taken to a point 1,000 kilometres west of Southern California to drill 300 or 400 metres into the sea bottom at a depth of four kilometres.

If this experiment succeeds, its next point of research will be 500 kilometres northeast of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands where an attempt will be made to drill at a depth of 4.5 kilometres through another 4.5 kilometres of the sea floor down to a depth of seven kilometres—this time on land—in the Kola Peninsula of northern Russia where there is a possibility of reaching the basaltic layer of the earth's crust.

"These two projects from an ensemble," prof. Belousov commented. Drilling holes, therefore, is the next step in geophysical exploration of the ocean bottom but it will have to await the proper tools. Once they are ready, they will spur marine geology in the future as much as the development of "sparkers" and "air guns" as sound sources replacing explosives in seismic refraction work has done in the recent past.

Seven years from now, the third international oceanographic congress will probably see these questions answered—and many new ones asked.

Pocket Size TV Camera On Its Way

A new radio receiver no bigger than a cigarette package has been put on the market in Washington. And a tiny television camera not much bigger is on the way.

The tiny size radio was made possible by use of microcircuits. These are small mineral chips the size of the period at the end of this sentence. These chips replace many of the transistors and other electronic components and wiring previously used.

Microcircuits represent the third generation in radio development. Originally all radios used vacuum tubes as their electronic components. Then in the mid-1950s transistors came into use, replacing the tube.

General Electric manufactures the new radio, which is three inches long, two and 3/16 inch wide and one inch thick. The tiny set contains a one and 1/2 inch speaker. It is powered by a nickel cadmium battery which provides 12 hours of playing time; the set comes with a recharger base which can be plugged into any electrical outlet for an overnight recharge.

The new radio comes on the market at a time of peak radio sales. U.S. radio sales last year, excluding automobile radios, totaled nearly 34 million units. Trade industry statistics indicate 172 million home radios are in use, with the average American home having four sets.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has received two miniature television cameras for experimental use in space research. Known as "Micro-

continued on page (4)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Faryab, published in Maimana, Faryab province in an editorial praises a government announcement on the distribution of arable land to Kochis and other people. It says if this step is implemented we will be able to use our man power resources effectively and raise the living standard of a large segment of population.

Faryab urges the offices in charge of settlement and land distribution in the provinces to see that the plan drawn up by the government is executed sincerely and to avoid any undesirable actions which may cause uneasiness among people receiving the land.

In a letter to the editor, a writer complains about the lack of water in Andkhoy during the summer. He describes the situation as very acute and urges the authorities to find a general solution to the problem.

Walanga, published in Pakhtia, in its editorial commends a government decision to abolish local custom houses and hopes that this will help strengthen custom houses along the Afghan borders. It has described the difficulties which a merchant confronted when he transported his goods from one part of the country to another. It says officials in charge of day to day operation of these centres purposely cause delays in order to extort money from merchants.

In addition people travelling by bus have to wait some times for hours, while customs officials check the buses for smuggled goods. The paper says now that local customs houses have been abolished we can concentrate our efforts more effectively to combat smuggling goods in and out of the country.

In a report, the paper says work on the Gardez dormitory building has been completed and students have already moved in. The building constructed on a 24 acre land can house some 500 students.

Perwan commenting on a plan to irrigate large tracts of land in Katawaz, central Afghanistan by tapping underground water sources, says this will not only be a great boost to the economy of the area but to that of the country as a whole because the land there is fertile, and very few example of such fertility can be found elsewhere in the country.

In addition, the editor says that he himself has visited the area and finds the people of Katawaz ready to take part in public projects. He recalls that 16 years ago when the government decided to establish a newspaper in Ghazni, the people of Katawaz were ready to donate 280,000 Afghani.

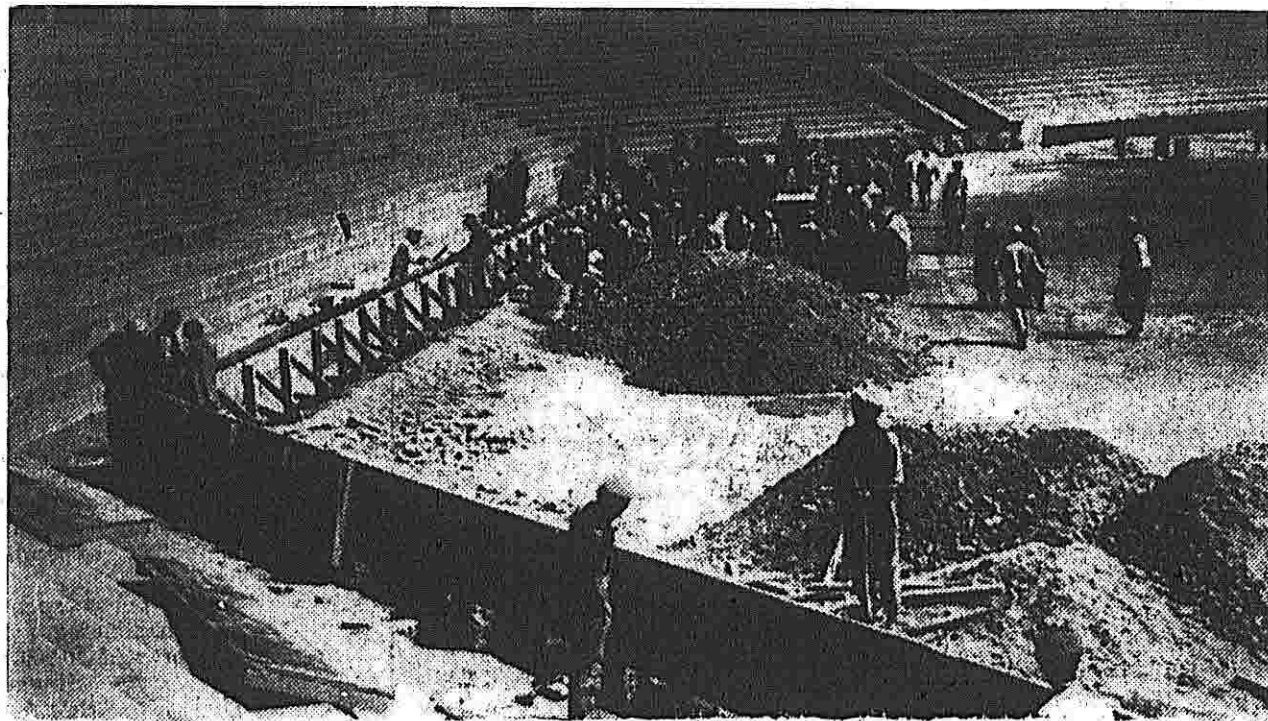
A writer to Helmand the Bost paper, says that authorities should seriously consider establishing a paper manufacturing factory in the area. It says trees fit for paper production already exist in southern areas of the province and the Helmand Valley Authority itself has been experimenting with special trees planted in March, located in the HVA project.

Tulot Afghan, published in Kandahar, in an editorial urges the opening of a kindergarten in the city. Referring to opening of a new kindergarten in Kabul recently, the paper says that Kandahar, too, is ready to have such institutions for its children. If there are any financial difficulties preventing the authorities from opening such institutions, we are sure that the well-to-do of Kandahar are ready to make donations to cover some of the cost. Furthermore we hope that with the establishment of a kindergarten some people will voluntarily offer their services to staff it.

In a letter to the editor, a Gaudi driver complains about traffic regulations that do not allow Gaudis to drive on certain roads. The writer considers this action a violation of individual rights and against the constitution. He requests the traffic department of Kandahar to answer his complaint.

Ittefaq-i Islam published in Herat carries a report and also an editorial on the establishment of the office for surveying the Harirood basin. In a meeting held in the city on the opening of the office the chief of the survey project chief 1,000,000 jereeb 350,000 acres of land. According to the project chief 1,000,000 jereeb (one jereeb is equal to 1 acre) have been reclaimed and out of this 300,000 jereeb are now under cultivation. The project involves construction of dams and irrigation canals.

The editorial written on the projects hopes that the work will be divided in several categories. First of all the construction of the Kogan dam should be started. The paper says that the survey work on this dam has been going on for several years. The dam could irrigate southern parts of Herat.



With the Jashan celebration getting near and big football games coming up, the Afghan Olympic Federation increasing the seating capacity of Ghazi Stadium.

Arab Foreign Ministers May Meet In Cairo, Nofal Says

CAIRO, August 9, (DPA).—Arab league Deputy Secretary General Sayid Nofal Sunday said that the meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers and the joint Arab defence council would take place in Cairo if it were not possible to have it in Algiers.

Meanwhile, Sudan's new regime under Sadig El-Mahdi joined Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait and Morocco, in the wish to have an early summit meeting.

El-Mahdi informed the Arab league that Sudan would welcome the fourth summit conference on September 5 as planned, or else soon, if this date was not possible.

Kuwait, Morocco and Lebanon reportedly intend to contact the other Arab states in an attempt to set a date for the conference.

Only the so-called "revolutionary and progressive" Arab states, Iraq, Yemen, and Syria, all followers of the UAR line, have fully approved of the postponement of the summit conference. Nofal's statement came in answer to a report from Radio Am-

man yesterday, which said that Algeria was not satisfied with the arrangement to postpone the planned Arab summit conference—originally to have taken place in Algiers on September 5—and that it was the summit or nothing.

Meetings of Arab Foreign Ministers or even the Premiers of the Arab states were not welcome on Algerian soil, the report said, quoting Algiers sources.

Nofal announced over the weekend postponement of the summit, which he said had the approval of seven Arab states making a majority.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 10, (Bakhtar).—A commemorative meeting will be held by the Pashto Academy on the occasion of 28th anniversary of renowned Pashto poet and warrior Khushal Khatkhat's death.

The meeting will be one week seminar and will take place in the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan. Authors and poets from Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, Iran, India, and scholars from Peshawar will attend the meeting. Speeches will be delivered on Khushal's life and works in Pashto, Dari and English.

KABUL, Aug. 10, (Bakhtar).—A one week seminar on collection of data and statistics on foreign trade, at the D'Afghanistan Bank ended yesterday. Officials of the planning, finance, and commerce, ministries attended the course.

KABUL, Aug. 10, (Bakhtar).—The Ghor Cement Plant last year produced 475,000 tons of cement and earned 6,500,000 Afghani more than last year.

WORLD BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, (Reuter). The house of representatives last night passed a civil rights bill aimed at protecting the legal rights of negroes and improving their chance to rent and buy ones.

The measure now goes to the senate, where it is expected to meet stiff opposition.

DAMASCUS, August 10. A government under Prime Minister Naji Taleb was formed in Iraq Tuesday to replace that of Dr. Abdel Rahman Bazzar who resigned Saturday.

A 10-point policy directive by President Aref instructs Taleb to continue the programme set down by Bazzar to bring permanent peace to Iraq's north, where the army has been fighting Kurdish guerrillas for five years.

Baghdad Radio said the Cabinet included a Minister in charge of reconstruction of the war-ravaged north. This appeared to indicate that the government planned to go through with its promises to satisfy Kurdish demands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—President Johnson, commenting on current price-wage pressures, told a news conference that the United States has maintained since 1960 the best stabilization record of any industrialized nation in the world.

LONDON, August 10 (AP).—Britain's Defence Ministry disclosed Tuesday it has had to buy American steel to strengthen the hulls of nuclear-powered submarines now under construction for the Royal Navy.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (DPA).—Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh told Parliament today that at present there "is nothing to show that the United States is supplying arms to Pakistan directly or indirectly."

TEHRAN, Aug. 10, (DPA).—A parliamentary delegation of Iran headed by President of the Senate Jafar Imam Sherif left for Moscow by air Tuesday at the invitation of the supreme Soviet.

Goldiggers Back In Nome, Alaska

NOME, Alaska, August 10, (AP).—The lure of a soft, yellow metal which once transformed placid Nome into a lusty boomtown is again drawing prospectors to the shores of Norton Sound.

At the turn of the century, thousands of ragged, brawling, prospectors scuttled over the black sand beaches and rolling hills outside Nome in a frantic search for gold.

The new breed is different. They are scientists, and their search for carries them to the ocean floor.

"While there have been some mining explorations off the African coast, it's a relatively new concept in mining, with a host of problems still to be worked out," said James Williams, Director of the State Division of Mines and Minerals.

"Since the early mining days," Williams said, "geologists and prospectors have always felt there must be concentrations of gold or gold-bearing sands below the surface of Norton Sound."

The problem: how to find it, and get it out. The continental shelf at Nome slopes very gently, so depth is no problem, but storms are a constant threat.

On Norton Sound, sudden and violent, huge waves build up quickly over the shallow water in summer. During the long winters, the sound is sheathed in treacherous ice.

TOKYO, Aug. 10, (AP).—The government plans to sound out nine Asian nations on the holding of an Asian agricultural conference in Tokyo on December 6 and 7, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

The purpose of the conference would be to discuss ways to raise food production to meet the need of Asia's growing population and seek ways to modernize farming methods and market distribution, the ministry said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, (Reuter).—Commerce Secretary John Connor yesterday appealed to U.S. cotton textile manufacturers to set aside a fixed percentage of their production for sale overseas.

Connor made his appeal at the first meeting of the exporters' textile advisory committee held at the commerce department to canvas the domestic textile situation.

ACCRA, Aug. 10, (AP).—Dr. Horst Schumann, 60-year-old West German doctor wanted by the Bonn authorities to answer charges of alleged war crimes, appeared at the magistrates court here Tuesday on extradition charges.

RABAT, Aug. 10, (AP).—The Moroccan government announced Tuesday that King Hassan II will go to New York in late November to address the United Nations general assembly.

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 10, (AP).—A royal palace spokesman said Tuesday Emperor Haile Selassie has offered scholarships to some Rhodesia university college students threatened with expulsion, according to a Radio Ethiopia announcement.

PEKING, Aug. 10, (DPA).—Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi met with Abdul Jabbar Khan, speaker of the national assembly of Pakistan, the Chinese "Hsinhua" news agency reported.

MOSCOW, Aug. 10, (DPA).—The delegation of the national assembly of Turkey, led by Feriuh Bozbeili, chairman of the national chamber left here for home by air, the Soviet "Tass" news agency reported Tuesday.

The Turkish parliamentarians had been staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Soviet Union.

ATHENS, Aug. 10, (DPA).—Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Tombas announced last night that Ambassador Economou Goura is leaving here today for Bucharest to resume negotiations regarding the indemnity to Greek nationals whose property has been nationalized in Rumania.

Tombas added that the negotiations would be carried out in a friendly atmosphere, facilitated by the forthcoming visit to Athens of the Rumanian Prime Minister Gheorghe Maurer and his Foreign Minister.



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Johnson Renews Vietnam Peace Bid

(Continued from page 1)
should be treated as a party (to the Vietnam war) because it supplies war material to North Vietnam."

Thanat said no official answers were yet received from the Asian countries to whom appeals for Vietnam peace were sent.

Japan welcomes the Thai proposal to hold a "peace in Asia conference" but doubts that this proposal can be realized, informed sources in Tokyo said Wednesday.

The sources said that the Japanese Foreign Ministry regarded the Thai proposal, seconded by Malaysia and the Philippines, as an encouraging indication of the growing "sense of initiative" among the Asian peoples to settle the hardest dispute now confronting their region.

The Ministry was willing to positively cooperate with the three countries in their bid and offer, if necessary, a conference site in Tokyo for the proposed peace talks, they added.

The same sources however observed that such a peace forum was unlikely to materialize in view of the stern refusal of Hanoi and Peking of all attempts for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam war.

They also wonder whether or not North Korea and South Korea, and Formosa and People's Republic of China, which have been hostile to each other, would agree to sit at the same conference table.

The novel idea of Thailand was worth studying but the Japanese government had to further ascertain the true intentions through diplomatic channels, the same source concluded.

South Vietnamese Premier Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky left by special aircraft this morning for Manila on a three-day visit to the Philippines.

Accompanied by his wife and a party of military and government officials, the Prime Minister is expected to meet Philippines government leaders and will also visit Philippines troops training for service in South Vietnam.

Ky's visit to Manila promises, at best, to be a lukewarm affair.

TV Camera

(Continued from page 3)
eye," the cameras measure one and half by three by four and half inches and weigh only one and half pounds.

One of the two cameras includes a low-power transmitter and telecasts distances as far as 100 feet; the other "Microeye" is connected by wire to a monitor screen.

NASA Office of Advanced Research and Technology in Washington, for whom the two cameras were made, will evaluate the transmitter camera for possible applications in biotechnology and human research work. The monitor "Microeye" will be evaluated by NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center for potential use with a more powerful transmitter to monitor the functioning of launch vehicle subsystems and other such purposes.

NASA scientists expect to mount the camera in a spacecraft and focus on an astronaut to record his optical response to rotations of the spacecraft. The feasibility of this will be determined in tests to be conducted for NASA at the U.S. Naval Aerospace Medical Institute, Pensacola, Florida.

Another potential application is to install such a camera at a strategic point in a satellite carrying animals to provide a real-time pictorial record of significant events to ground stations. This application would also require a more powerful transmitter.

U Thant

(Cont'd. from page 1)
Few delegates take such a sanguine view. Finding a successor who would have the support and confidence of all the great powers and the overwhelming mass of the membership is considered to be formidable one, as both of his predecessors, Trygve Lie and the late Dag Hammarskjöld declared more than once.

If he does step down, the reasons will not be hard to find.

He is saddened by the daily bloodshed in Vietnam and disillusioned by the utter failure of all his own efforts, personally and officially, to find a formula for peace talks.

This, almost certainly, in the view of many observers, would be a principal reason for resignation.

But the U.N. job itself is an impossible one, as both of his predecessors, Trygve Lie and the late Dag Hammarskjöld declared more than once.

U Thant has called it killing. He follows a gruelling six days a week schedule, relaxing only on Sundays, when he is on call at home. In five years, he has taken only an occasional few days' holiday, and then at the absolute insistence of his doctor.

Most people here consider that his \$75,000 a year salary plus allowances is little enough for the work and responsibilities.

A few South Vietnamese flags have been hung out along the motorcade route and late Tuesday night workmen were still painting "welcome—Mabuhay" on a half a dozen hastily constructed plywood archways.

None of the officials at the foreign office or the Presidential Palace Tuesday seemed overjoyed that Ky was coming.

Much of the coolness apparently was due to a simmering opposition to the Philippine decision to send troops to South Vietnam.

The decision to send 2,000 troops to Vietnam took six months of protracted debates in the congress and senate and brought anti-Vietnam student demonstrators into the streets for the first time in many years.

The Secretary General of the Neo Lao Haksat, Phoumi Vongvichit, has protested to the Co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on Laos (Britain and the Soviet Union) against recent "barbarous bombing of many populated areas in Laos" by U.S. planes, the North Vietnamese news agency VNA said Wednesday.

Vongvichit is Minister of Information, Publicity and Tourism of the "Laotian National Union, Tripartite Government and a member of the central commission for supervision of the implementation of the Geneva agreements on Laos.

His protest alleges that U.S. aircraft, based in Thailand, on July 30 and August first bombed and strafed several populated areas Southwest and southeast of Sam Neua, a town in upper Laos. The protest further alleges heavy losses in life and property to the local people.

North Vietnamese forces attacked American and South Korean troops in two new outbreaks of fighting on the rain swept central Vietnamese plateau Tuesday and Wednesday, a U.S. spokesman reported.

Casualties to a company of infantrymen from the 25th division and a company of South Koreans were described as light.

Enemy casualties were given as

80 killed.

The U.S. company, from the third brigade, 25th division, made heavy contact 12 miles (19km) north west of the special forces camp at the edge of the Drang valley Tuesday afternoon. Another U.S. company took heavy casualties there on Monday.

Heavy artillery and air power were brought to bear on the North Vietnamese and the fight broke off at 7 p.m., a spokesman said.

The South Koreans, screening along the Cambodian border, were hit by a mortar barrage 30 minutes before midnight and then attacked with small arms for several hours. The Viet Cong broke off the attack at 5.30 a.m., half an hour before dawn.

The "Helgoland", West Germany's hospital ship for South Vietnam, leaves the port of Hamburg today for a 25-day voyage to Saigon—under the flags of the Federal Republic and the Red Cross.

The 3,100-ton vessel, formerly a North Sea passenger liner, is being sent to the Vietnamese capital as part of the Federal Republic's humanitarian aid to South Vietnam. The reconstructed "Helgoland" has 150 beds, several operating theaters and X-ray and dental clinics.

The ship is fully air-conditioned to give its patients a maximum of comfort in the hot and humid climate of Southeast Asia.

Experts estimated that the "Helgoland", together with its shore-based outpatient clinic in Saigon, will be able to treat as many as 300 patients per day.

Although the floating hospital is intended primarily for seriously ill and soldiers of South Vietnam, but wounded soldiers of any nationality may receive treatment in emergency cases.

All personnel aboard the "Helgoland" are West Germans. In addition to the ship's crew of 38 there is a medical staff of 31 consisting of six doctors and 24 nurses and medical aids under the supervision of a 32-year old head surgeon, Heinfried Honnenmann of West Berlin.

Confrontation

(Continued from page 1)
ister Paul Hasluck and Indonesian leaders.

His schedule was rearranged and he began talks in the afternoon with Adam Malik and the Finance Minister, Sultan Hamengku Buwono.

Hasluck is flying to President Sukarno's palace in Bogor today for two hours of talks.

In Kuala Lumpur, official sources said that some 25 Malaysians will accompany Razak on his trip to Jakarta. The group would include officials of Malaysian Borneo, the sources added.

They said that after signing the peace agreement, Razak would hold talks with General Suharto, and possibly President Sukarno as well.

Razak is expected back in Kuala Lumpur Friday morning. Jakarta reports indicated that he may be accompanied by Adam Malik.

President Sukarno launched Indonesia's confrontation policy against Malaysia in 1963 and severed relations with the Federation, which he denounced as a "neo-colonialist structure."

He affirmed a "Crush Malaysia Command" to carry out this policy. His chief objection was to Britain's role in Malaysia, especially the presence of British military bases there.

The confrontation was principally political and economic but also involved armed skirmishes and landings by Indonesian infiltrators, who were usually quickly rounded up.

Much of the sporadic fighting was round the borders of Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysian territories on the island of Borneo. British troops fought alongside the Malaysians.

In October 1965 Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations when Malaysia was elected to the Security Council.

PEACE EFFORTS
In the three years of confrontation there have been several efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement, promoted by Thailand, the Philippines and Japan.

Confrontation eased off after the crushing of the coup attempt in Jakarta last October.

President Sukarno later handed over executive powers to General Suharto and moves to make peace with Malaysia made headway. The Bangkok talks with Malaysia followed. Some of President Sukarno's statements later raised fears of a setback, but yesterday's Presidium decision marks the end of a policy that has been costly for all the parties concerned, imposing a heavy strain on Indonesia's economy and involving Malaysia in increased defence expenditure and trade losses.

Britain has been spending about 225 million sterling a year to maintain a force of 50,000 men in Malaysia and Singapore, which seceded from the federation last year.

US Aid Programme Aimed At Far Away Targets

WASHINGTON, August 10, (AP).—America's foreign aid programme was likened in a government report Tuesday to a shotgun aimed at a series of far-away targets.

"If a shot hits a target it appears to be the result of accident rather than of careful aim," said a report prepared by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

It was published by the Senate foreign relations committee as House and Senate conferees worked on a compromise between their differing versions of this year's foreign aid bill.

The report said a variety of military, political, social and economic aims set for covering assistance efforts during the past two decades are so broad that it is often difficult to judge whether any particular effort is on target.

Lester S. Jayson, Director of the Reference Service, signed the report.

Jayson's report called for country-by-country strategy planning in foreign aid, coupled with standards of performance to determine whether assistance should be continued.

It said the most basic question of all is that of controlling exploding populations in the underdeveloped countries.

The report also made these statements:

—U.S. assistance to strategically-located nations—among them South Vietnam—has produced little real economic development. Among other aid-receiving countries in that category, the report listed S. Korea, Formosa, Laos, Pakistan, Turkey and Spain.

—"Excessive preoccupation with communism, in connection with foreign aid programmes has sometimes resulted in rewarding the more mismanaged economies, there is a dangerous tendency, in some quarters, to conclude that any alternative to communism is preferable to communism itself."

—"Foreign aid is an integral part of foreign policy whether we wish it that way or not, the United States would find it difficult to terminate foreign aid."

Correction

In the news item under the heading "Indian Minister Notes" published in column three page 1 of yesterday's Kabul Times in line three and four "after receiving a prize from the international monetary fund" should be omitted and it should read: "while discussing his country's international relations mentioned that..."

The correction is from Bakhtar News Agency.

Turkish Amnesty

(Cont'd. from page 1)
republican people's party.

During two periods of this coalition, two amnesties were declared which released about 90 per cent of the democrats sentenced at the Yassi island trials, but did not give them back the right to re-enter government service.

A third amnesty law covered the students of the Turkish war college and their leaders who rebelled on February 22, 1962, but returned to their allegiance on promise of pardons.

After the 1965 elections, President Cemal Gursel exercised his constitutional right by settling in train the procedure for pardoning the sentenced ex-demosrats, except for Bayar. He was taken dangerously ill before the pardons went through and parliament elected General Cevdet Sunay in his place.

President Sunay quickly granted a pardon also to ex-president Bayar and paved the way for the present amnesty to end the began with the revolution of 1960 and the subsequent trials.

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